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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two ex-presidents now divide the honors of that position-Hayes and

Cleveland.

John J. Ingale, of Kansas, relinquishes the presiding officership of the senate to Vice President Morton Ingalls has made a relended record but will be yet more effective on the floor of the sepata.

President Macrison's inaugural address is fully up to the high average of all his public utterances. What a contrast it forms with Grover Cleveland's inane efforts, sprinkled as they were with "I" and running over with clip- large leather covered chairs for President pings from the cyclopedia.

The National Builder takes first rank as authority on mechanical arts | ments, commanding officers of the army in America. It contains information which will instruct the oldest me- on the center aisle being especially chanic and is worth three times its marked for Hon. George Bancroft. price. One cannot but be pleased with On the right were ample chairs its detail drawings. The illustrations To the left of the desk were chairs for are complete and are a great help to the Committee on Arrangements, Senators workmen. The February number just Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, and opposite ou: is better than anything previous Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the and commends the journal to all United States, represented by Hon. R. B. builders and contractors.

David Matteson has decided to become of them were the seats set apart for the a candidate for the position of mayor. While Mr. M. is in every respect an honorable gentleman and one worthy of the position to which he aspires, we think he is making a mistake in attempting the race at this time. It is scarcely probable that he will receive more than a scattering vote at election and we think he will regret his present | seat on the left, family of the President-

### Dickinson County Salaries.

Last week the Hon. J. W. Gibson, of the 69th district, introduced into the legislature a bill revising the salaries of Dickinson county officials. It gives the county treasurer \$3000 instead of \$4000, county clerk \$2400 and no fees, instead of \$2500; register of deeds a salary of \$2000 and one-half of all fees in excess of that sum, instead of all iees, and probate judge \$1500 and one-half of all fees in excess of that sum instead of all fees, and raises the salary of county attorney from that a surreptitious issue had been made \$1200 to \$1500. The bill was recalled before going to the senate and amended foundation. That tickets had been sold making the district clerk's salary \$2000 and half the fees in excess. In this form it became a law. The change will not affect the officers , ow in position but will take effect upon those

# THE CABINET.

Nomination and Confirmation of the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There seemed by be no diminution yesterday of the crowds that held possession at the Capitol. Long before noon every seat and standing place in the galleries was filled, and the corridors and stairs were packed with people anxious to obtain even a peep into the

Senate Chamber.

When Mr. ingalls entered and took the seat which he used to occupy before being chosen as Presiding Officer, he was greeted with a round of applause from the spectators and a like compliment was paid to Vice-President Morton as he came in with the chaplain. The opening prayer had allusions to the peaceful and hopeful change in the administration of the Gov-

After reading of Monday's journal, Mr. Edmunds reported that the committees which had been appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the meeting of the Senate in extraordinary session had performed that duty and had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the Senate in

In a few moments Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, delivered s message in writing from the President, in which the President announced the appointment of the following Cabinet: Secretary of State-James Gillespie

Blaine, of Maine. Secretary of the Treasury-William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War-Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy-Benjamin Franklin Tracey, of New York. Secretary of the Interior-John Willock

Noble of Missouri. Postmaster-General-John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General-William Henry Harrison Miller, of Indiana. Secretary of Agriculture-Jeremiah

Rusk, of Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Hale the Senate proceeded to consider them with closed doors. The Senate promptly confirmed them all

and adjourned at 12:45. The proceedings in executive session were of the most formal character. According to the almost unbroken line of precedents the nominations of members or ex-members of the Senate were confirmed without reference to the committee, Messrs. Blaine and Windom being of this class. Vice-President Morton's question as to them: "Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment?" was answered affirmately by the unanimous wote and so as to all the rest. There was no objection raised to any of the names by seers onened to admit the name of the

any one ----

### INAUGURATED.

The New Chief Magistrate Takes the Oath of Office.

HIS SPEECH ON THE OCCASION.

The Great Strides of the Country For the Past One Hundred Years-A Plea For Domestic Manufactures-The South-Naturalization-Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- In the presence of all of the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the Government and surrounded by the representatives of all the great Nations on the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison



The President. was yesterday inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American peo-

The exercises preceding the inaugural address and the inauguration of Mr. Morton as Vice-President took place in the Senate chamber.

In front of the clerk's desk stood three Cleveland, the President and Vice-President elect. In the semi-circle in front of the Presiding Officer's desk were arm chairs and lounges for heads of the departand navy and those who have received the thanks of Congress by name, the end seat to them was the place reserved for the ex-Hayes, of Ohio, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. The first two seats to the As will be seen on our local page Mr. right back of the Supreme Court were reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and back members of the House of Representatives and members-e'ect. Opposite sat the Senators in the rear, Governors of States, ex-Senators and Commissioners of the

District of Columbia and others. The President's and Vice-President's seats in the gallery adjoining the diplomatic gallery on the north were arranged as follows: Front seat to the right, President's family; second seat to the right, family of the President pro tem.; first elect; third row, relatives of the President and President-elect. The first one to take a place in that seat was Mrs. John V. L Findlay, of Baltimore, whose husband is General Harrison's cousin. The first arrival in the diplomatic gallery was that of Assistant-Secretary of State G. L. Rives and wife. They were soon followed by Mrs. General J. W. Foster and her cousin,

Mrs. Dr. Bacon, of this city. At a quarter before eleven, the air was vexed with rumors that there was an excitement in the House over an alleged refusal of Senate employes to honor tickets issued to members of the House and by them given to their families and friends and consequently a resolution had been passed directing the sergeant-at-arms of the House to force a passage way through to the galleries. Rumors were repeated and sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 a piece but these evidently had no good was true, but they were not of surreptitious issue. At 10:50 the House resolution was reported to the Senate by the chief



The Vice-President. clerk and its reading caused a lively sen-

Mr. Edmunds' prompt action, moving acquiescence in the order of the House, "under such regulations respecting identity as the President of the Senate may prescribe," was looked upon as a clever move, effectually spiking the guns of criticism and disappointment, and it was agreed to without delay.

Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-Vice-President, was escorted to his seat at the right of President pro tem. Ingalls by his o'd riend Captain Bassett, and as he moved across the chamber over which he presided for four years, he was greeted by a generous clapping of hands, the first demonstration of the day.

Mr. Blaine came in at this moment and modestly took a seat at the extreme end of the Senatorial body, but could not escape discovery and a ripple of applause ran over the chamber. This was increased to a wave as Senator Hale went down and escorted him to a more prominent seat. General John C. Fremont only shortly preceded the entrance of General Sherman and Major-General Schoffeld and personal aides, the three latter being gorgeously uniformed in gold and blue General Sherman wore a black Prince At-

of his coat. At eleven o'clock Messrs. McMillan, Kelly and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, the members of the House committee appointed to wait on the President and ask if he had any further communication to make, appeared at the main doors and were announced, whereupon Senators Sherman and Saulsbury joined them and

bert with his G. A. R. badge on the lappel

Two minutes later the Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and with becoming solemnity were escorted to the seats to the right of the presiding officer, neaded by Marshal Wright and Clerk Mc-Kenney. The latter carried in his hand General Harrison's fam-Bible on which he afterward took oath of office and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Miller walked together, followed in pairs by Justices Field, Bradley, Harlan, Gray, Blatchford and Lamar. Ex-Justice Strong and Reporter Otto brought up the rear. As they passed down the aisle the assemblage on

the floor arose and remained standing until the Court was seated.

President-elect. The persons comprising the Presidential party were as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, her father, Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott; her sister, Mrs. Lord; Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKee, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; Mrs. R. S. McKee and daughter, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harrison, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Devon, of Iowa, and Mrs. Eaton, of Ohio, half sisters of the President; Mrs. Bettie Harrison, of Chicago, and son, Will Harrison; Lieutenant and Mrs. John thin s became our better servants. Parker; Judge John Scott; Mrs. A. T. Britton and Mrs. George B. Williams, wives of members of the executive inaugural committee: Private Secretary Hal-ford, wife and daughter. Mrs. Morton was accompanied by J. K. McCummon, of

this city, and the young ladies of her At one minute to twelve Captain Bassett announced the President of the United States and a great hush fell. President Cleveland entered arm in arm with Senator Cockrell, and preceded by Captain Bassett and followed by the members of his Cabinet, he walked to the seat assigned him in front of the clerk's desk. The eight heads of departments. Byard, Endicott, Fairchild, Whitney, Garland, Dickinson, Vilas and Colman, seated themselves opposite the Justices of the Supreme Court, the assemblage standing until all were

seated. General Harrison on the arm of Senator Hoar appeared at the door and was introduced by Captain Bassett as "The President-elect of the United States," and walked with his companion to a seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again rising to their feet. The same ceremony was repeated with Vice-President-elect Morton. Before tak-

ing his seat he was sworn in by Mr.

Ingalls. At 11:59 President pro tem. Ingalls closed the Fiftieth Congress. Immediately upon the relinquishment of the chair by Senator Ingalls, Vice-President Morton ascended the forum and called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order in special session.

The Inaugural Address.

A procession was formed and proceeded to the platform on the east capitol steps where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller and President Harrison delivered the following address: Fellow Citizens: There is no constitutional or egal requirements that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the peo ple to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant-the officer coven ants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken, yours unspoken-but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret this occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights.

Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty tou-tnat he win give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace. This occasion derives peculiar interest from

the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the Electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will e, our Nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold of its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young Nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years

stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlant'c seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of

five of the smaller States in 1790. The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet, in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only

the rich fringe of the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to terri tory, population and great wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people have been better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But on the whole, the opportunities offered the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here

100 years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereign ity to the General Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded "a more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacterer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its pard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their ships, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor.

Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war was enlonger found a field of exercise in war was entically directed to the duty of equipping the young hamble for the defense of its independence by making its people self dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use or many of dress of the people were organized in many of the States. Many of the revivals at the end or a conjugacy of the patriotic interest in the de-

a century of the patriotic interest in the de-velopment of domestic industries and the defense of the working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return what we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particu-

If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery ex-

isted in some of the States. But for mis, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of co ton tabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposing

Mill fires were lighted at the funereal pile of hill sides. slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky, men were made free and material

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of a State more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery

continue to hang upon the skirts of progress! now long will those, who rejoice that sinvery no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises

in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shops or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of inter-Is it not quite possible that the farmers and

the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without disunction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men of the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster. would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and cooperation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally not only in establishing cor rect principles in our National Administration, but in preserving, for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be

plausibly urged I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals corporations and communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the w for protection and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny the use of

it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupu lously observe their legal limitations and duties. they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.

The evil works from a bad center both ways It demoralizes those who practice it, and de stroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfi-hness that prompted them may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient can not become a per manent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor. Our naturalization laws should be so amended

as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an untelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of the American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist on a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We /e occur only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards, should be dominated by any European Government that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future as in the past use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a

hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and staple Governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of those independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasona-

bly willing to forego, It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any event that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights.

The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other tracing privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion nowever feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the con-

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly Nation or the just rights to its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no Nation values more highly, and avoid the opbrium which must fall upon the Nation that

reaks it ruthlessiy by iaw upon the President
The duty devolve the advice and "h the advice and to nominate, and by and with advice and to nominate, and by and with a public consent of the Senate to appoint officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is attacked the applicants is capossible. The President must rely upon the

representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous effic

iency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency.

partments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an applica tion for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other

public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a

non-partisan basis until we have secured an in-

cumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish. While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which arise now and then. Ex penditures should always be made with economy and only on public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy and favoritism in public ex-

the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate the extraordinary demands. and having added them to our ordinary expend itures to exhaust our revenues that no consid

penditures is criminal. But there is nothing in

the condition of our country or of our people to

suggest that any thing presently necessary to

erable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or un-foreseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic

The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in EVERYBODY ELSE, this is the place to buy your groceries at the right price. our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion, I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid parties, we will be enabled to give you entirely NEW seed. provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.
Our pension laws should give more adequate

and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe every thing to their valor and sacrifice. It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dekotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and the access of these new States will add strength

It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life and no power vested in Congress or in the executive to secure or percetuate it, should re-

have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathies and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

main unused upon occasion.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle, give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our

No other people have a Government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reigns of power and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but

only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and independent methods, without protest and fatal disaffection in i s body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully repeating the necessary uniting of our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation, which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the Nation's increase.

And, when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores from the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education virtue, justice and patriotism among

In consequence of the arrest at Ching Foo of a Chinaman by the police six thousand ricters assembled February 5, burned down the English consulate and attacked the American consulate, doing

# NEW GOODS

-AT THE-

## ASH HOUSE

# It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the do so ideration but I shall need, and the proper motives and decrease will head time for few less and decrease will head time.

We are now receiving the Largest Stock of Spring Goods ever shipped to any one house in Abilene, consisting of the most complete line of Dress Goods in all the newest fabrics and colorings. Also, beautiful styles in Dress Ginghams and Apron Checks:

Pieces of Dress Prints, all very handsome patterns, at the lowest prices. We shall continue to sell Standard Prints at 5c per yard.

Do not fail to buy your Muslin of us; we can save you money. Special prices by the bolt. Best brands at 10c per yard.

You should not fail to buy your EMBROIDERY and WHITE GOODS of us during our SPECIAL SALE. We will certainly save you money; and besides, we have the handsomest and largest stock in the city to select from.

CLOTHING In order to close out this line of goods we shall continue to give this liberal

discount. Come and make your selec-30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. tion while the stock is complete.

GROCERIES.

We propose to keep in the lead in this line as we have done before. Since the new system-GOODS FOR CASH ONLY-our prices have and

SEED POTATOES. We can certainly save you money in buying y our We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid

shall continue to be the leading figures in the market. FARMERS, and

CTS. This amount will buy one bushel of Come and get your supplies early. This amount will buy one bushel of choice Potatoes.

Choicest Produce of all kinds wanted at the highest market prices

J. B. CASE.



MADE IN

588-GALLON SIZES.

Buy Your Creamery Cans Cheap

---AT THE-

DUNLAVY

HARDWARE STORE.

### MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY. March 5. FLOUR-Easier; XX, \$1.00; XXX, \$1.10; family, \$1.30; choice, \$1.65; fancy, \$1.90. WHEAT-Steady; No. 2 red cash, 92c asked; March, 90c asked: May, 92%c. No. 2 soft, May,

May, 25%c bid, 26%c asked. No. 2 white, May, OATS-No. 2, cash and March, 22c asked; May, 22%c asked: June, 23%c asked. RYE-No. 2, cash, 45c asked.

CORN-Steady; No. 2, March, 241/2c asked;

94c asked.

PRODUCE-Butter, steady: fancy creamery, 22@:3c; good, 20c; fancy dairy, 17c. Eggs, weak at 10%c PROVISIONS - Hams (sugar cured), 10c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dried beef, 8c; clear rib sides (smoked), 16 75: long clear sides, \$6 624: shoulders. \$5.50. short clear sides. 17.00; mess nork. \$11 37%; tierce lard. \$637%.

CATTLE-Firmer; but hers' and shipping, 12.70 2375; cows. \$1.654300 stockers and feeders, SHEEP-Firm; sales at \$4.10@4.40. Hogs-Steady; packing and shipping, 14253 6.40; inferior, 18.50 a4.00.

St. Louis, March 5. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT-Weak and declining; No. 2 red, cash, 94%c; May, 96%c; June, 98%c bid; July, 83%cc. CORN-Dull but firm: No. 2 mixed, cash, 284e;

RYE-Dull; No. 2, 4470441/c. PRODUCE-Butter, firmer: creamery, 242:56; dairy, 2032c. Eggs, lower; guaranteed, 114c. PROVISIONS-Pork, \$11.75. Lard, prime steam, 66.65 bid. Dry salt meats shoulders, \$5.25; longs and ribs, \$6.15. Hams, \$10.00@12.00.

WHISKY-Steady at #1 04. CATTLE-Strong: choice heavy native steers, 43 80 24 30 fair to good, #2 00 3 90. SHEEP-Strong; fair to choice, \$3.0025.30. Hogs-Higher; choice heavy and butchers'

CHICAGO, March 5. FLOUR-Weak and lower. WHEAT-Irregular: No. 2 spring wheat, \$1.00% @1.014; No. 3 spring wheat, 903904c; No. 2 red, \$1.01%@1.01%. CORN-Quiet; vo. 4, 341/4 311/40.

selections, 14 56 44.70; packing, \$4.25 44.55.

OATS-No. 4, 25%C. RYE-No. 43c. PRODUCE-Butter, unchanged; fancy creamery, 25 q 26c; choice to fine, 20 g 21c; fine dairy, 20@21c. Eggs, 12@12%c. PROVISIONS-Mess pork, \$11.50. Lard. \$6.82% water works in yard. Must be rented

clear sides, boxed, \$6.25@6.37%. WRISKY-Distillers timsond goods, \$1 03 CATTLE-Weak and slow; choice to extra beeves, \$1.25@4.50; steers, \$2.90@4.00; stockers sale cheap. and feeders, \$2.90@3.30. SHEEP-Steady but rather weak; natives, 18.75@5.10; lambs, 14.70@6.50.

mods-Stronger for heavy; mixed, 84.40@4.55;

heavy, 84.40@4.15. NEW YORK, March 5. FLOUR-Heavy; low extras, \$3.25@3 65;

winter wheat, low grades, \$3.25@3,65; fair to

fancy, \$3.80 5.85, WHEAT-Dull and weaker; No. 2 red, 95%@ 69%c; No. 3 red, 92c; No. 1 red, \$1.06; No. 1 white, 99c; No. 2 red, March, 951/296c; May, 97% 298%c: December, 94% 294%c. CORN-Firmer; No. 2, 43% 243%c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, 41%@42c; ungraded mixed, 41@44c%; steamer mixed, 42%@43%c. OATS-Unchanged; No. 2 white, 324@33c; mixed western, 29@33c; white western, 34@39c.

PRODUCE-Butter, steady; western dairy, 13@17c; creamery, new, 16@28c. Eggs, firm; western. 14@14%c. Provisions-Pork, strong; old mess, \$19.00; new mess, \$12.50@12.75; extra prime, \$12.00@ 12.25: middles, quiet: short clear, \$6.40. Lard. stronger; western steam. \$7.20@7.22%; city

steam, \$6 80. CATTLE-Dull and unsettled; ordinary to prime steers, \$3.70@4.00; a few tops at \$4.55@ SHEEP-Weak and lower; common to prime sheep, \$6.00 a5.75; lambs, \$5.75@7.25.

### ABILENE MARKETS.

Hogs-Nominal and steady.

ABILENE, KAS., Mar. 7. March, 28%c bid; May, 20%@ asked: June 31%c Cows, per 100 lbs... Steers, per 100 lbs..... (Corrected weekly by Johntz & Rice Mill Co.) OATS-Firmer; No. 2 cash. 25c; May, 2740 Oats. ..... (Corrected weekly by B. F. Nelson.) Butter, good..... Chickens, per doz, alive..... urkeys, per lb, alive..... Eggs, per doz..... 

### For Rent.

A 10-room house in north part of city can be rented cheap by the right party. Has six acres land, 3 acres orchard in grass, rest can be cultivated, good stable, corral and outbuildings, cistern and other modern conveniences, also 26.83. Short rib sides, loose, \$6.0026.10. Dry soon as party wishes to move. Call on salted shoulders, boxed 15.25@5.37%; short O. L. Moore or H. W. Wilson at this

office. The above property is also offered for

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.